

10 July 138

Hadrian's final days were unhappy. His illness grew worse and left him for long periods in great distress. Eventually he persuaded a barbarian servant called MASTOR to plunge a sword into his ribs. He even marked the exact spot with a coloured line. But at the final moment Mastor drew back & refused to carry out what he had promised. In despair Hadrian handed over the reins of government to Antoninus Pius, his

Chosen successor, and left Rome for the pleasure resort of Baiae. He died soon afterward, on 10 July AD 138.

Hadrian was hated by the people. He was a successful ruler, improving the empire from frontiers and stable government for over 20 years.

C(A.D) 138 ±

Demis Cal.

During the persecutions under
HADRIAN and in the time of his
successor ANTONIUS PIUS, the
martyr Rabbi AKIBA and his
pupils attempted to lay down rules
for the excommunication of a month
in the Jewish year

(86-161) ANTONINUS PIUS

A famous Roman Emperor (138-161)
Consul in 120. Adopted by the
emperor HADRIAN (118). Emperor the same
year. His reign was peaceful and happy.
Persecution of Christians was greatly
lessened. Conducted a campaign in
England and built a wall from the Firth R.
& the CLYDE R.

138-161 A.D.

Antoninus Pius

He believed in peace but was obliged to protect the frontiers against barbarians.

138-161 AD

ANTONINUS PIUS Emperor

July 10, 138

Emperor Hadrian Died

138-161

DURANT

Principate of Antoninus Pius

138-161

Antoninus Pius was emperor

138 AD

ANTONINUS PIUS succeeded HADRIANUS

138 AD

Hadrian Adopted a distinguished
Senator TITUS AURELIUS
ANTONINUS (Pius) aged 53.

Antoninus adopted his own
nephew Marcus ANNIVS VERUS
(Marcus Aurelius Antoninus) and
Lucius Verus.

HADRIAN DIED

Antoninus Pius became Emperor

138 → 161 AD

born 86 died 161

ANTONINUS PIUS
by Hadrian.

Adapted from

138-161 emperor

DURANT

TITUS AURELIUS FULVIS BOIONIUS ARRIVS
ANTONINUS 86-161

Antoninus forbade a father
to sell his children into
slavery.

Was consul 120. Succeeded Hadrian

138-161

Antoninus Pius had a long and
prosperous reign and was
succeeded by joint Emperors

He had been adopted by HADRIAN, was his successor. His reign was singularly peaceful and merciful, and might well have given rise to the saying, "Happy the people whose annals are meager." Antoninus himself was a pure and gentle spirit. The chief feature of his rule was legislation to prevent cruelty to slaves and to lessen suffering.

On the evening of his death, when asked by the officer of the guard for the watchword for the night, he gave the word Equanimity, which might have served as the

motto of his life. His adopted son wrote of him: "He was ever prudent and temperate He looked to his duty, and not to the opinion of men There was in his life nothing harsh, nothing excessive, nothing overdone."

138-161

Reign of Antimenes Ptolemy. An era of wholly uneventful tranquility and prosperity; but it encouraged barbarians of the borders to believe that the Empire was losing virility.

PTOLEMY (astronomer and geographer) and ARRIAN (historian of Alexander)

the Great flourished.